

Sr. No	Question Text	Option 1	Option 2	Option 3	Option 4	Correct Answer
1	Hindu law is given by / हिंदू कायदा दिला आहे	Kings राजे	Seers and Sages पाहणारे आणि ऋषी	Judges न्यायाधीश	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
2	The Hindu laws were codified by / हिंदू कायदे द्वारा कोडित होते	Dharmashastra writers धर्मशास्त्र लेखक	Courts न्यायालये	Government सरकार	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	1
3	Hindu social structure was based on / हिंदू सामाजिक रचना आधारित होती	Verna and Jati वर्णा आणि जाती	Religion व्यवस्था धर्म व्यावस्थ	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	1
4	Hindu law is / हिंदू कायदा आहे	Lex Loci लेक्स लोकी	Not Lex Loci लेक्स लोकी नाही	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
5	Which is not a Ashram? / कोणता आश्रम नाही?	Brahmacharya ब्रह्मचर्य	Vanaprastha वनप्रास्थ	Grihastha गृहस्था	Dharma धर्म	4
6	Hindu law applies to following categories: a)Hindus by birth and also to by conversion b)Illegitimate children where father is a Christian and mother is a Hindu and children are brought up as Hindu c)Nambudri and Bharna Samaj Select the correct code / हिंदू कायदा पुढील श्रेणीमध्ये लागू आहे: अ) जन्माने हिंदू आणि धर्मांतराद्वारे देखील हिंदू जेथे वडील ख्रिश्चन आहेत आणि आई हिंदू आहे आणि मुले हिंदू म्हणून पाळली जातात अशी अवैध मुले क) नंबुद्री आणि भरम समाज योग्य कोड निवडा "	aअ	a&b a&b	b&c	a,b&c a,b&c	4
7	"A Hindu is born and also can be made" it was held in which case / "हिंदू जन्माला येतो आणि तो तयारही होऊ शकतो" अशा परिस्थितीत हे आयोजित करण्यात आले होते गद्य शैली कोणती आहे?	Abraham V. Abraham अब्राहम व्ही. अब्राहम	Sukhdev V. Santosh सुखदेव व्ही.	Sukhama V. Niranjana सुखा मा व्ही. निरंजन	Dastane V. Dastane दास्ताने व्ही.	1
8	Which is prose style? / गद्य शैली कोणती आहे?	Dhanna Shastras धन्ना शास्त्रे	Dharma Sutras धर्मसूत्र	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
9	Mitakshara is a commentary on / मितक्षरा यावर भाष्य आहे	Manu मनु	Kautilya कौटिल्या	Yajnyavalkya यज्ञवल्क्य	Narada यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
10	According to Hindu Marriage Act, marriage is termed as / हिंदू विवाह कायद्यानुसार विवाह म्हणून संबोधले जाते	Contract करार	Sacrament संस्कार	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
11	Which is not a Vedanga? / कोणता वेदांग नाही?	Kalpa कल्पना	Siksha शिक्षा	Sanskrit संस्कृत	Vyakarn वाक्यकर्ण	3

12	Bigamy Laws are not applicable to / बिगामी कायदे लागू नाहीत	Christians ख्रिश्चन	Hindus हिंदू	Sikhs शीख	Muslims मुसलमान	4
13	The right of the child in the womb at the time of the death of the intestate are provided in the Hindu Succession Act under: / आतड्याच्या मृत्यूच्या वेळी गर्भाशयातील मुलाचा हक्क हिंदू उत्तराधिकार कायद्यात खालीलप्रमाणे प्रदान करण्यात आला आहे:	Section 19 कलम 19	Section 20 कलम 20	Section 21 कलम 21	Section 22 कलम 22	2
14	Section 26 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides / हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम 1955 चे कलम 26 मध्ये तरतुदी आहेत	Custody of minor children अल्पवयीन मुलांना ताब्यात	Maintainance of minor children अल्पवयीन मुलांची देखभाल	Education of minor children अल्पवयीन मुलांचे शिक्षण	All of these हे सर्व	4
15	According to Dharmashastra are there how many goals of human life? / धर्मशास्त्रानुसार मानवी जीवनाची किती उद्दिष्टे आहेत?	Two दोन	Four चार	Three तीन	Six सहा	2
16	Hindu Succession Ammendment Act, 2005 came into effect on: / हिंदू उत्तराधिकार सुधारणा अधिनियम २००५ अंमलात आला:	9th June ९ जून	9th July ९ जुलै	9th August ९ ऑगस्ट	9th September ९ सप्टेंबर	4
17	Degrees of prohibited relationship is applicable between two persons if they are related by: / प्रतिबंधित संबंधांचो पदवी दोन व्यक्तींशी संबंधित असल्यास संबंधित आहे:	full blood पूर्ण रक्त	half or uterine blood अर्ध किंवा गर्भाशयाचे रक्त	adoption दत्तक	All of these हे सर्व	4
18	A share to which an alienee of an interest of a coparcener, is entitled to the share which the alienator is entitled on / एक हिस्सा ज्यास कॉपरसेनरच्या स्वारस्याचे एलियन आहे, त्या परदेशी व्यक्तीला जो वाटा देण्यात आला आहे त्यास हक्क मिळतो	The date of alienation परकेपणाची तारीख	The date of the suit खटल्याची तारीख	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	1
19	Which is not a secondary source? कोणता दुय्यम स्रोत नाही?	Justice, Equity and good conscience न्याय, समता आणि चांगला विवेक	Commentaries कॉमेंट्री	Legislation कायदा	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
20	On which date, The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force / कोणत्या तारखेला हिंदू अनुक्रम अधिनियम 1956 अस्तित्वात आला?	17th April १७ एप्रिल	17th May १७ मे	17th June १७ जून	17th July १७ जुलै	3
21	.....have two kinds Dharma Sutras and Dharma Shastras / ..... दोन प्रकारचे धर्मसूत्र आणि धर्मशास्त्र आहेत	Shrutis श्रुती	Smritis स्मृती	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2

22	The Hindu Succession Act 1956 abolishes / हिंदू वारसा कायदा 1956 रद्द	The doctrine of acquisition of right of birth जन्माचा अधिकार संपादन करण्याचा सिद्धान्त	The doctrine of right survivorship उजव्या विचारसरणीच्या लोकांच्या नितंबाचा सिद्धान्त	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	4
23	How many verna are there present in Hindu social structure? हिंदू सामाजिक रचनेत किती वेर्णा उपस्थित आहेत?	One एक	Two दोन	Three तीन	Four चार	4
24	Under which section of Hindu Marriage Act included prohibited relationships / हिंदू विवाह कायद्यातील कोणत्या कलमांत प्रतिबंधित संबंधांचा समावेश होता	Section 2(d) कलम 2(d)	Section 2€ कलम 2€	Section 2(f) कलम 2 (f)	Section 2(g) कलम 2 (g)	4
25	How to become a Hindu / हिंदू कसा होईल	Conversion धर्मांतर	Re-conversion पुनर्परिवर्तन	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
26	Desertion / देशेरशन	Total repudiation of obligation of marriage विवाहाची जबाबदारी पूर्णपणे नाकारणे	Partial repudiation of obligation of marriage विवाहाची जबाबदारी अंशतः नाकारणे	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	1
27	A void alienation can be challenged / शून्य दुरावण्याला आव्हान दिले जाऊ शकते	In a suit for that purpose त्यासाठी एका खटल्यात	By taking a stand in the collateral proceedings सहयोगी कारवाईत भूमिका घेऊन	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
28	The shruti consists of / श्रुतीचा समावेश आहे	Four Vedas चार वेद	Six Vedangas सहा वेदंगा	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
29	In a Dayabhaga coparcenary, there is / एका दयाभागाच्या कपारसेनीमध्ये आहे	A community of interest आवडीचा समुदाय	A unity of possession ताब्यात घेण्याचे ऐक्य	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
30	Who among the following is not entitled to partition:- खालीलपैकी कोण विभाजन करण्यास पात्र नाही: -	Adopted Son दत्तक पुत्र	Legitimate Son वैध पुत्र	Illegitimate Son अवैध पुत्र	Aurasa Son औरसा पुत्र	3
31	Mitakshara is a commentary by मिताक्षरा यांचे भाष्य आहे	Jimutavahana जिमुटावाहना	Vijnaneshwara विजनेश्वर	Raghunandan रघुनंदन	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
32	Section 14 of Hindu Succession Act, 1956 applies to: हिंदू उत्तराधिकार कायदा 1956 च्या कलम 14 to वर लागू आहे:	Movable Property मूव्हेबल मालमत्ता	Immovable Property अचल मालमत्ता	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3

33	Intention to separate the property can be effectuated by:- मालमत्ता विभक्त करण्याच्या हेतूचा परिणाम पुढील गोष्टींद्वारे होऊ शकतो: -	By Declaration जाहीरनाम्याद्वारे	By Conduct आचरणाद्वारे	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
34	The Hindu law applies हिंदू कायदा लागू होतो	To any person who is Sikh शीख असलेल्या कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला	To any person who is Buddhist बौद्ध असलेल्या कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला	To any person who is Lingayat लिंगायत असलेल्या कोणत्याही व्यक्तीला	All of these हे सर्व	4
35	A partition can be विभाजन असू शकते	Total एकूण	Partial अर्धवट	Both दोन्ही	Either 1 or 2 एकतर 1 किंवा 2	4
36	A female can be a coparcener under एक मादी अंतर्गत एक कॉपरसेनर असू शकते	The Mitakshara Law मिताक्षरा कायदा	The Dayabhaga Law दयाभाग कायदा	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	2
37	Marriage is a sacrament amongst विवाह हा एक संस्कार आहे स्पिंदाच्या नात्यात खालील गोष्टींचा समावेश आहे: -	Hindus हिंदू	Muslims मुसलमान	Christians ख्रिश्चन	Both 1 and 3	4
38	Spinda relationship includes relationship by:- स्पिंदाच्या नात्यात खालील गोष्टींचा समावेश आहे: -	Half or uterine blood अर्ध किंवा गर्भाशयाचे रक्त	Full blood पूर्ण रक्त	adoption दत्तक	All of these हे सर्व	4
39	Under Dayabhaga Law partition can be asked by दयाभागा कायद्यांतर्गत विभाजनाद्वारे विचारणा केली जाऊ शकते	Coparcener Coparcener	Female मादी	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	1
40	The secondary sources of Hindu law are हिंदू कायद्याचे दुय्यम स्रोत आहेत	Legislation कायदा	Justice, Equity and good conscience न्याय, समता आणि चांगला विवेक	Judicial decisions न्यायालयीन निर्णय	All of these हे सर्व	4
41	Partition under Mitakshara law means:- मिताक्षर कायद्यांतर्गत विभाजन म्हणजे:	Division of status स्थितीचे विभाजन	Division of Property मालमत्तेचे विभाजन	Both दोन्ही	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
42	Restitution of conjugal rights is a remedy having its generis under:- वैवाहिक हक्कांची परतफेड हा एक उपाय आहे ज्यामध्ये त्याचे सामान्यत्व आहे:	Jewish Law यहूदी कायदा	English Law इंग्रजी कायदा	Indian Law भारतीय कायदा	All of these हे सर्व	1
43	A Hindu life is divided into how many Ashrams? हिंदूंचे आयुष्य किती आश्रमात विभागले गेले आहे?	Four चार	Three तीन	Two दोन	One एक	1

44	Burden of proof that the debt is tainted is on कर्ज कलंकित आहे याचा पुरावा ओझे चालू आहे	Son मुलगा	Debtor कर्जदार	Creditor कर्जदार	All of these हे सर्व	1
45	A decree of judicial separation is a न्यायालयीन विभाजनाचा हुकूम ए	Judgment in Personam व्यक्तिमत्त्वात निर्णय	Judgment in Rem रेममध्ये निर्णय	Both दोन्ही	All of these हे सर्व	2
46	Who among the following can demand partition:- पुढीलपैकी कोण विभाजनाची मागणी करू शकते: -	Wife पत्नी	Widow-Mother विधवा-आई	Grandmother आजी	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	4
47	Which is the oldest Veda? सर्वात जुना वेद कोणता आहे?	Rigveda ऋग्वेद	Yajurveda यजुर्वेद	Samveda सामवेद	All of these हे सर्व	1
48	Marriage of two Hindus can be solemnised under दोन हिंदूंचे विवाह खाली दिले जाऊ शकतात	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 हिंदू विवाह कायदा, १९५५	Special Marriage Act, 1954 विशेष विवाह कायदा, १९५४	Both दोन्ही	Either 1 or 2 एकतर 1 किंवा 2	4
49	A Hindu male is under a pious obligation to pay the private debts of:- एका हिंदू पुरुषाची खाजगी payणांची भरपाई करण्याची धार्मिक जबाबदारी आहे: -	Father वडील	Grandfather आजोबा	Great Grandfather महान आजोबा	All of these हे सर्व	4
50	Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is related to हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955 चे कलम 8 संबंधित आहे	Celebration in marriage वैवाहिक जीवनात उत्सव	Dowry हंडा	Registration of Marriage विवाहनोंदणी	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	3
51	The primary sources of Hindu law are हिंदू कायद्याचे प्राथमिक स्रोत आहेत	Sruits श्रुती	Smritis स्मृती	Commentaries कॉमेंट्री	All of these हे सर्व	4
52	The rule of 'shasvata' applied to donation given to religious and charitable institutions. धार्मिक आणि धर्मादाय संस्थांना दिलेल्या देणगीसाठी 'शासन' हा नियम लागू होता.	TRUE खरे आहे	FALSE खोटे	Partly अंशतः	None of these यापैकी काहीही नाही	A
53	Hindu law is हिंदू कायदा आहे	Personal law वैयक्तिक कायदा	Criminal law फौजदारी कायदा	Both of the above वरील दोन्ही	None of the above	A

54	Old source(s) of Hindu law is/are हिंदू कायद्याचा जुना स्रोत आहे/ आहे	Customs, digest and commentaries कस्टम्स, डायजेस्ट आणि कमेंट्री	Smritis स्मृती	Smritis स्मृती	All of the above वरील सर्व	D
55	Section 16 of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 deals with the legitimacy of children of हिंदू विवाह अधिनियम 1955 च्या कलम 16 मध्ये मुलांच्या वैधतेशी संबंधित आहे	Voidable marriage पोकळ विवाह	Void marriage पोकळ विवाह	Void and Voidable marriage पोकळ आणि पोकळ विवाह	Valid marriage वैध विवाह	C
56	Section 5(i) of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 prohibits हिंदू विवाह कायदा, 1955 च्या कलम 5 (i) निषिद्ध आहे	Bigamy बिगामी	Monogamy एकलकोडेपणा	Both of the above वरील दोन्ही	None of the above वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C
57	Son in Class I of the Schedule of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 does not include हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा 1956 च्या अनुसूची 1956 च्या वर्ग 1 मधील मुलगा समाविष्ट नाही	Step son सावत्र मुलगा	Adopted son दत्तक मुलगा	Both of the above वरील दोन्ही	None of the above वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
58	Which section of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides for 'judicial separation'? हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955 च्या कोणत्या कलमात 'न्यायालयीन विभक्त होण्याची' तरतूद आहे?	Section 10 कलम 10	Section 11 कलम 11	Section 7 कलम 7	Section 6 कलम 6	A
59	As per section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956 any property possessed by a female Hindu, whether acquired by her before or after the commencement of this Act, shall be held as a हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी अधिनियम 1956 च्या कलम 14 नुसार, हा कायदा सुरू होण्यापूर्वी किंवा नंतर महिला हिंदूकडे असलेली कोणतीही मालमत्ता म्हणून धरली जाईल	Half owner अर्धा मालक	Limited owner मर्यादित मालक	Full owner पूर्ण मालक	All of the above वरील सर्व	A
60	Marriage is _____ ten sacraments, enjoined by the Hindu religion for regeneration of men विवाह is _____ दहा संस्कार, पुरुषांच्या पुनरुत्थानासाठी हिंदू धर्माने दिलेले दहा संस्कार	First of the सर्वप्रथम	Seventh of the सातवा	Third of the तिसरा	Last of the शेवटचे	D
61	Which of the following forms of marriage were recog-nised under the law prior to enactment of the Hindu mar-riage Act of 1955 1955 चा हिंदू विवाह कायदा लागू होण्यापूर्वी खालील पैकी कोणत्या प्रकारच्या विवाहाला कायद्यानुसार मान्यता देण्यात आली होती	Brahama ब्रह्मा	Asura असुर	Both of the above वरील दोन्ही	Neither of the above वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	C
62	The Hindu marriage contemplated by the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 is _____ in nature हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955 ने विचारात घेतलेला हिंदू विवाह निसर्गात आहे	Ceremonial औपचारिक	Not ceremonial औपचारिक नाही	Ceremonial in certain cases काही प्रकरणांमध्ये औपचारिक	Not sacramental संस्कार नाही	A

63	On which date did The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 came into force हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा 1956 कोणत्या तारखेला लागू झाला	17th March 1956 १७ मार्च १९५६	17th June 1956 १७ जून १९५६	11th March 1956 ११ मार्च १९५६	11th June 1956 ११ जून १९५६	B
64	Which of the following persons does The Hindu Succession Act, 1956, not govern? यापैकी कोणता हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा १९५६ शासन करत नाही?	A Buddhist who renounces Buddhism and becomes a Monk not following any religion बौद्ध धर्माचा त्याग करणारा आणि कोणत्याही धर्माचे पालन न करणारा भिक्खू बनतो	Sikh who has converted to Buddhism बौद्ध धर्म ात धर्मांतर केलेले शीख	Christians in the state of Pondicherry पॉंडिचेरी राज्यातील ख्रिश्चन	It governs all of the above ते वरील सर्व नियंत्रित करते	D
65	The person who is related to another through uterine blood but not wholly through males will be called ___ under The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 गर्भाशयाच्या रक्ताच्या माध्यमातून दुस-या व्यक्तीशी संबंधित पण पूर्णपणे पुरुषामार्फत नसलेल्या व्यक्तीला हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा 1956 अंतर्गत बोलावले जाईल	Cognate कॉग्नेट	Agnate अॅग्नेट	Nambudri नांबुद्री	None of the above वरीलपैकी काहीही नाही	A
66	How many categories are there of Heirs as per Section 8 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा 1956 च्या कलम 8 नुसार वारस किती श्रेणी आहेत	2	3	4	5	C
67	Who comes first in succession as per Section 8 of The Hindu Succession Act, 1956 हिंदू उत्तराधिकारी कायदा 1956 च्या कलम 8 नुसार एकापाठोपाठ एक कोण येते	Cognate कॉग्नेट	Agnate अॅग्नेट	Relatives specified in Class III of the schedule वेळापत्रकाच्या वर्ग 3 मध्ये निर्देशित केलेले नातेवाईक	specified in Class IV of the schedule वेळापत्रकाच्या इयत्ता चौथीत नमूद केलेले नातेवाईक	B
68	A petition for judicial separation lies न्यायालयीन विभक्त होण्याची याचिका खोटी आहे	if the marriage is void जर लग्न शून्य असेल तर	if the marriage is valid विवाह वैध असल्यास	if the marriage is either void or voidable जर वैवाहिक जीवन एकतर पोकळ किंवा पोकळ असेल तर	if the marriage is invalid. जर लग्न अवैध असेल तर.	B
69	A decree of judicial separation is a न्यायालयीन विभक्त होण्याचा हुकूम आहे	judgment in rem रेममध्ये निर्णय	judgment in personam व्यक्तिमत्त्वात निर्णय	either (a) or (b) एकतर (अ) किंवा (ब)	only (b) & not (a). फक्त (ब) आणि नाही (अ).	A
70	Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 under section 10, provides for कलम 10 अंतर्गत हिंदू विवाह कायदा 1955 मध्ये तरतूद आहे	separation by agreement करारानुसार विभक्त होणे	judicial separation न्यायालयीन विभक्त होणे	both separation by agreement and judicial separation करार आणि न्यायालयीन विभक्त होणे या दोन्ही	either (a) or (b). एकतर (अ) किंवा (b)	C

## MCQ ON FAMILY LAW II

1. According to Hindu Marriage Act marriage is termed as

- A a contract
- B a sacrament
- C agreement
- D settlement.

Answer: B

2 . How to become a Hindu?

- A By conversion
- B By Saptapadi
- C Datta Homam
- D Nupital fire.

Answer: A

3 . Section 26 of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 provides

- A. Custody of minor children
- B. Adoption
- C. inheritance
- D. Right in mothers womb.

Answer: A

4 Under which section of Hindu Marriage act included prohibited relationships?



- A. Section 3 (e)
- B. Section 3 (f)
- C. Section 3(d)
- D. Section 3(g).

Answer: D

5. The marriage may be solemnized between two Hindus if

- A. bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 21 years
- B. bride completes the age of 21 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- C. bride completes the age of 14 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years
- D. bride completes the age of 18 years and bridegroom completes the age of 18 years .

Answer: A

6. Bigamy laws are not applicable to

- A. Hindus
- B. Muslims
- C. Sikhs

D. Jains

Answer: B

7. The Hindu Succession Act, 2005, abolishes

A. the doctrine of the right survivorship

B. untouchability

C. Sati System

D. caste system.

Answer: A

8. Bigamy under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 includes

A. patriarchal and patrilocal

B. matriachal and matrilocal

C. Polygamy and polyandry

D. Polygamy.

Answer: C

9. Desertion is a

A. total repudiation of obligation of marriage.

B. Cruelty

C. Renounced the world by entering religious order.

D. heard of being as alive for a period of seven years.

Answer: A

10. Which of the following is provided in the section 7 of Hindu Marriage act?

A. Registration

B. ceremonies of a Hindu Marriage

C. Adoption of child

D. Void marriages.

Answer: B

11. Presumption that the younger survived the elder under section 21 of Hindu Succession Act 2005 is

A. Presumption of fact

B. Presumption of fact and law.

C. Rebuttable presumption of law.

D. Irrebuttable presumption of law.

Answer: C

12. Which of the following is correct with respect to Section 5(i) of Hindu marriage Act 1955?

A. neither party has a spouse living at the time of marriage

B. neither party has a living children at the time of marriage

C. Husband should not have a spouse at the time of marriage

D. wife should not have a spouse at the time of marriage.

Answer: A

13. Section 14 of the Hindu Succession Act 2005 applies to

A. movable property

B. Immovable property

C. Immovable and movable property

D. Public property.

Answer: C

14. Section 8 of Hindu Marriage Act 1955 relates to

- A. Celebration of marriages
- B. Dowry
- C. Registration of Hindu marriages
- D. Restitution of Conjugal rights.

Answer: C

15. 'Heir' has been defined under:

- A. Section 3(d) of the Hindu Succession Act
- B. Section 3(e) of the Hindu Succession Act
- c. Section 3(f) of the Hindu Succession Act
- D. Section 3(g) of the Hindu Succession Act.

Answer: C

16. A share to which an alienee of an interest of a coparcener is entitled is the share which the alienor is entitled on.

- A. date of alienation

- B. the date of suit
- c. The date of the decree
- D. as directed by the court.

Answer: A

17 A coparcener has

- A. a right to renounce his interest in the coparcenary property but subject to the consent to all other coparceners.
- B. a right to renounce his interest in the coparcenary property generally
- C. no right to renounce his interest in the coparcenary property
- D. A coparcener can renounce his interest in the coparcenary property in favour of any one coparcener

Answer: A

18. Who amongst the following has a right to challenge the alienation of joint hindu property

- A. a coparcener in the womb at the time of alienation

B. a coparcener conceived and born after the alienation

c. an adopted son , adopted after the alienation

D. a stranger on behalf of adopted son

Answer: A

19. Alienation by the karta without legal necessity or the benefit of estate is

A. Valid

B. Voidable at the 'instance of any coparcener

C. Voidable at the instance of the alienee

D.Void abinitio.

Answer: B

20. An alienee-purchaser of an undivided share or a coparcener is

A. entitled to the mesne profits from the date of is purchase , till the date of decree

B. entitled to the mesne profits from the date of his purchase , till the date of the suit

c. not entitled to the mesne profits from the date of his purchase, till the date of the decree

D. not entitled to the mesne profits from the date of his purchase , till the date of the suit

Answer: C

21. Each son acquires at his birth an equal interest with his father in all ancestral property held by the father under

A. Mitakshara law

B. Dayabhaga law

C. Mitakshara law and dayabhaga law

D. Hindu Succession law.

Answer: A

22. Father under the Dayabhaga law, can dispose of the ancestral property by

A. sale

B. gift

c. will

D. Sale, gift and will.

Answer: D

23. on the death of father, the sons under the Dayabhaga law, take the ancestral property as

A. joint tenants



- B. tenants in common
- c. as per the law of primo geniture
- D. joint tenants or tenants in common as per the consent of all.

Answer: B

24. karta's power of alienation of ancestral property are

- A. wider than that of karta under the Mitakshara law
- B. restricted then that of karta under Mitakshara law
- C. same as that of karta under Mitakshara law
- D. wider in certain respects and restricted in certain others, than that of karta under the Mitakshara law.

Answer: C

25. A hindu male is under a pious obligation to pay the private debts of his

- A. father
- B. grand father
- C. great grand father
- D. Father, grandfather and great grand father

Answer: D

26. partition under the Mitakashara law means

- A. division of status
- B. division of property
- c. division of status and property
- D. division of trust

Answer: C

27. While determining as to what property is available for partition, the provision has to be made for

- A. Joint family debts
- B. individual debts of the coparceners
- C. tainted debts of the father
- D. tainted debts of the grandfather.

Answer: A

28. Provision for which of the following is not to be made, while determining the property available for partition

- A. Joint family debts
- B. marriage expenses of unmarried daughter

C. marriage expenses of male members of the family

D. performance of certain ceremonies.

Answer: C

29. Under the Mitakshara law, partition can be claimed by

A. a coparcener

B. a female

C. a person claiming through a female

D. coparcener and a female.

Answer: A

30. under the Dayabhaga law, partition can be asked by

A. a female

B. a person claiming through a female

C. person in mothers womb.

D. A Coparcener.

Answer: D

31. A wife is entitled to a share on partition taking place between her husband and

A. his father

B. his brother

C. his sons

D. other collaterals

Answer: C

32. Severance of joint family status takes place, from the date when the communication

A. is received by the first coparcener

B. is received by the last coparcener

C. is received by the karta

D. is sent

Answer: D

33. A partition can be

A. total

B. partial

C. total or partial

D. No partial

Answer: C

34. Seeds of the institution of marriage lie in

A. mans quest to know the maternity of children

B. mans quest to know the paternity of children

c. quest to know maternity and paternity of children.

D. quest to make a family.

Answer: B

35. Overriding effect to the provision of the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 have been given, by virtue of

A. Section 3 of Hindu Marriage Act

B. Section 4 of Hindu Marriage Act

C. Section 6 of Hindu Marriage Act

D. Section 29 of Hindu Marriage Act

Answer: B

36. A marriage solemnised between two persons who are related to each other within the degrees of prohibited relationship shall be

A. void

B. Valid

C. illegal

D. voidable

Answer: A

37. Doctrine of 'factum Valet' in the context of ceremonies of marriage cures

- A. non observance of necessary ceremonies
- B. non observance of essential ceremonies
- c.non observance of nuptial fires
- D. non observance of Sapthapadi.

Answer: A

38. In a case of bigamous marriage, the second wife

- A. has a status of wife
- B. has no status of wife
- C. may have or may not have a status of wife
- D. has a status of concubine.

Answer: B

39. A petition under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 can be presented before

- A. District court
- B. High Court
- C. Supreme Court
- D. District Court and the High Court

Answer: A

40. Section 9 of Hindu Marriages Act, 1955 provides for

- A. Ceremonies Of marriage
- B. restitution of Conjugal rights
- C. judiacial separation
- D. Jurisdiction of court

Answer: B

41. A decree of judicial separation

- A. dissolves the marriage
- B. does not dissolve the marriage & the marriage subsists
- C. marriage is null and void
- D. Marriage is Voidable

Answer: B

42. Remedy of restitution of conjugal rights is aimed

- A. dissolving the marriage
- B. preserving the marriage
- C. To declare marriage as illegal
- D. to declare marriage as immoral.

Answer: B

43. Adultery is a ground for

- A. Judicial separation
- B. Divorce
- C. Judicial separation and divorce both

D. Only divorce and not judicial separation.  
Answer: C

44. To mature as a ground of divorce, the desertion must continue for a minimum period of

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Three years
- D. Five years

Answer: B

45. A son begotten as well as born after partition, is entitled to have the partition re-opened, where

- A. father has reserved a share to himself
- B. father has not reserved a share to himself
- C. father has or has not reserved a share to himself
- D. father is of unsound mind.

Answer: B

46. When a minor coparcener files a suit for partition through the guardian or the next friend and the court finds the partition



being for the welfare of the minor, the partition/ severance of status place from the date.

- A. of the institution of the suit
- B. of the courts order
- C. fixed by the court.
- D. agreed upon by the parties.

Answer: A

47.If a minor dies during the pendency of the suit

- A. Suit cannot be continued by the legal representatives of the minor
- B. Suit can be continued by the legal representative of the minor
- C. Suit can be continued by the legal representatives of the minor only with the consent of other coparceners.
- D. Suit can be continued by next friend.

Answer: B

48. A Widow- mother on partition between the sons, is entitled to a share in the coparcenary property

- A. equal to that of a son
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of that of a son

- C.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that of a son
- D.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that of a son

Answer: A

49. A wife on partition between her husband and his sons, is entitled to a share in the coparcenary property.

- A.  $\frac{1}{2}$  of that of a son
- B.  $\frac{1}{3}$  of that of a Son
- C.  $\frac{1}{4}$  of that of a son
- D. equal to that of a son

Answer: D

50. Hindu Marriage Act, 1955 recognises

- A. Physical cruelty
- B. Mental cruelty
- C. Physical and mental cruelty
- D. No cruelty.

Answer: C

